Summary of Telephone Examiner/Attorney Interview 12/16/04.

Applicants thank Examiner for the interview granted to their attorney, J. B. Kraft on December 16, 2004. In that interview, Applicants' attorney discussed with Examiner, our intention of amending the claims in order to more clearly define the present invention. The distinction of the present invention, as will be set forth in greater detail in the subsequent argument, is that the tracking of assigned IP addresses is applied to IPs assigned and covering single query requests. On the hand, the Lim patent IPs assigned to Web clients is not interested in the dynamics or problems associated with such individual Web query requests. Consequently Lim does not disclose the combination of the present invention.

Applicants' Argument.

The rejection of the claims under 35 USC 102(b) over Lim et al.(US5,884,024) is respectfully traversed. The claims have been amended so that all of the claims more clearly distinguish over Lim. A rejection based on anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102, must expressly or impliedly teach every element of invention without modification. The Examiner's application of Lim does not meet this standard.

Both Lim and the present invention relate to the same technology, i.e. tracking of the IP addresses assigned to users of the Web or Internet by their Web service providers To enable the service provider to get along with fewer IP addresses because the provider only needs enough IP addresses for the maximum number of clients who may be simultaneously actively using the Web, users are customarily assigned IP addresses for limited periods. This TCP/IP protocol is known as DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration

Protocol). Lim contains a very general disclosure of these protocols as well as a very specific application directed to preventing users/clients from hoarding IP addresses assigned to them.

On the other hand the present invention is directed to the solution of a problem resulting from the handling of each individual query request made by a requesting client. Because of the very high volume of Web transactions which any given service provider must handle, IP addresses may be very rapidly reassigned after any interruption of contact with the requesting client making the query request. Problems arise when the connection or contact with the requesting client is cut off before the Web server to which the service provider has routed the query request has gotten the requested data and the query response has been returned to the IP address assigned to the client. If immediately after the initial client cut off, the assigned IP address has been reassigned to another client, the Web server will then return the query response to the initial address which has now been reassigned to the new other client. This will be very confusing to the new client and obviously cause problems. Applicants' solution to this problem is provide means in the Web server which, after accessing the data of the query request but before sending of such accessed data to the requesting client station, makes a determination as to whether the assigned IP address is still assigned to the client station. Then, the requested query response is only sent if the IP address is still assigned to the requesting station.

The more general teaching of Lim does disclose the elements of the present invention for a variety of function, e.g., it does disclose the temporary assigning of a limited number of IP addresses, and it may disclose determining to

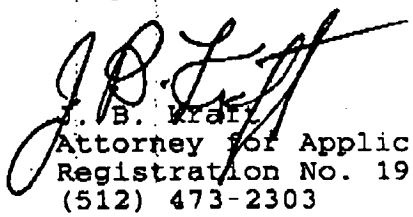
able to move out of transmission ranges to thereby disrupt transmissions from the Web servers to these mobile clients. This of course compounds the above described problem i.e. when the out of range mobile client disrupts the transmissions to such clients, and the prior art would then reassign the their IP addresses. Thus, the solution of the

present invention of determining that the IP address is still assigned to the requesting mobile client is critical to such mobile Web accessing.

It is conceded that the modifying reference which could suggest the temporary assignment of IP addresses to mobile clients. However, since it does not hint at the above problem of reassignment of IP addresses when the requesting wireless mobile device moves out of transmission range, there would be no reason for one skilled in the art to consider having the Web server which has accessed the data requested by a station determining whether the IP address is still assigned to the requesting client station (the mobile client is still within transmission range) before forwarding the requested query data to the client.

In view of the foregoing, claims 1-18 as amended are submitted to be in condition for allowance, and such allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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